

The Democratic Enquirer.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF VINTON COUNTY.

J. W. BOWEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



McARTHUR, OHIO:

Thursday, March 14, 1867.

"A union of hearts, a union of hands,
A union that will stay;
A union of lakes, a union of lands,
The American Union Forever."

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,

ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin.

For Lieutenant Governor,

DANIEL S. UHL, of Holmes.

For Treasurer,

DR. C. FULTON, of Crawford.

For Auditor,

JOHN McELWEE, of Butler.

For Attorney General,

FRANK H. BIRD, of Knox.

For Judge of Supreme Court,

Judge THOMAS M. KEY, of Hamilton.

For Controller of Treasury,

WILLIAM SHERIDAN, of Williams.

For Board of Public Works,

ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There are five female editors in Iowa.
Indiana is troubled with "milk sickness."

A live "beal" was captured on the river near Bangor.

England trembles beneath the footsteps of Reform.

One of the suburbs of Atlanta, just rebuilt, is called Shermanstown.

According to rumor, Ben. Butler cleared \$400,000 by recent stock speculations.

Thirty-one thousand dollars have been subscribed in New York for Southern relief.

The area of Presidio, the largest county in Texas, is equal to four States like Massachusetts.

During the last forty-five years Mexico has had thirty-four rulers.

The buildings and sheds at Camp Chase are to be converted into an asylum for disabled soldiers.

It is proposed to hold mass meetings to encourage the National Military Government bill. A very good idea.

Eight million bushels of coal have passed Cincinnati for points below in the last four months.

From the Atlantic to the Alleghany mountains the present wheat crop is the most promising one since 1860.

Very few men go to Congress now to legislate for the interests of their country—but to protect their own.

The number of Crosby lottery tickets held in Philadelphia was twenty-seven thousand, six of which drew prizes.

It is beginning to be known that the National Banking system is a system of swindling, whereby loyal knaves are enriched.

Among other indignities sought to be inflicted upon the South, is that of compelling white and black children to mix indiscriminately in the public schools. Such a resolution has been introduced in the Senate by Sumner of Massachusetts.

The Peril of the Hour.

We find the following article in the Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 11th inst., signed "A Democrat," which we hope will be carefully read by all who are not in favor of the mad, fanatical, Mongrel Congress:

"The passage of the Military Reconstruction Bill over the veto of the President shows the designs of the Radicals so clearly that no one can mistake them; the movement is so revolutionary, the disregard of the Constitution and every principle of American liberty so palpable, and the unbridled despotism proposed to be established so atrocious, it is wonderful that men in all parts of the country are not seen hurrying from house to house, urging kinsmen and neighbors and friends to arm at once to protect the life of the Republic. The President's message points out boldly and clearly the revolutionary character of this bill, its defiance of the Constitution, its deliberate and unfeeling despotism. It takes away the entire liberties of the people of the South, both white and black. The ignorant negroes, however, are expected to be used as so many automatons carrying bits of paper to the polls furnished them by Northern emissaries; which bits of paper will contain the names of these same delectable gentlemen who furnish them. If the proper instruments of Thad. Stevens & Co. shall be thus elected, and these proper instruments shall go through the farce of holding a convention and adopting such a constitution as will suit said Stevens & Co. and perpetuate their power, then it will be accepted; but it said Constitution should not be an exact copy of the form which will be furnished, then it would be rejected, and the military whip applied to lash them into obedience. It is clear that even the vote of the negroes, and the work of the delegates elected by them, must be what the Radical leaders shall dictate, or the whole will be rejected. Was ever despotism more thinly veiled? Is there any member of the Democratic party in the North so stupid as not to be able to see that the same rule which is now laid down for the government of the South, if allowed to be carried out, will soon become national in its application, and that the time is at hand when a vote in opposition to the Radical party will be declared 'disloyal' if given in the North, the same as is now ruled in the South, and will not be permitted? Where will be your liberties then? Alas! where are they now? Take the whole country together—North and South—and it is well known that the Democratic party have a majority of at least one million of votes; and yet, as matters stand what chance has the Democratic party in a National election? Should not this Military Bill be entitled, 'An act effectually to prevent the Democratic party from electing the next President?' And if not the next, will the people ever be allowed to elect another? Verily, the 'Philistines are upon thee, Samson,' Strike ere thy locks be shorn!

What should be done? What can be done?

The great Democratic party of the whole country should at once arouse to action, hold a National Convention, with delegates from every State, North and South, and denounce in direct, unqualified terms these monstrous violations of the Constitution, these atrocious libels upon the principles of the Republic. Saying to the President: 'We will stand by you, sir, in defence of the Constitution,' and to the Supreme Court, 'The civil power is superior to the military, and shall be so maintained; do your duty promptly and fearlessly, stand by the supreme law of the land, as your recent decisions indicate that you will, and we will back you with a million of bayonets PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY, IF NECESSARY, I TO UPHOLD YOU IN DOING SO.'

The President and the Judges of the Supreme Court are but men, they cannot long withstand the force of fanaticism that is breaking over them, unless encouraged and sustained by the people.

The present assemblage at Washington, with sixteen States unrepresented, seven of which were of the original thirteen that founded the Government, is not a Congress of the several States as constituted and required by the Constitution. Are the acts of this sectional fragment of a Legislative body any more binding, or legal, or 'LOYAL' than the acts of a similar sectional fragment enacted in the South a few years since, under the open declaration of secession? Jeff. Davis' Congress legislated exclusively for the people they represented.

Thad. Stevens' Congress, on the contrary, legislates exclusively against people not represented. Which is the worst? Which is the most repulsive to the principles of the American people, proclaimed and advocated in every written declaration from that of 1776 to the present day? Let ANY HONEST man answer.

There are two plait, yet strong considerations, that should induce the Democratic party to act promptly and boldly as suggested. The first is, they would be certainly strong in defending the supreme law of the land, the charter of their liberties. Can any one doubt this? The other consideration is, thank God! they have still the majority in numbers, the physical power in the country, and by prompt concert of action, can enforce and uphold the right, and make treason that is TREASON suffer the penalty.

During the late war, General Burnside issued an order suppressing the Chicago Times. A detachment of military, acting under this order, took possession of the office, and stopped the issuing of the paper; the proprietor applied to the United States District Court for this District for an injunction to restrain the action of the military. The people assembled in the evening of the same day by tens of thousands; all the streets leading to the Times office were densely packed with indignant freemen. It was understood that Judge Drummond, an able and fearless jurist, and an honest man, though a Republican, would grant the writ; the immense meeting, actuated by one feeling, passed unanimously a single resolution, to-wit: 'We uphold at all hazards the supremacy of civil law, we will sustain and enforce the decision of the Court when rendered. We will meet again tomorrow to know what the decision is.' And then this vast assemblage separated quietly, with firm determination, however, to meet the next day and carry out the resolution which they had adopted. By six o'clock next morning, and order came from Washington revoking the Burnside order. THE PEOPLE HAD TRIUMPHED.—And this, just this, is what is needed now throughout the country. May God move his people to see the impending danger, and to act before it is too late.

When Mr. Lincoln violated the Constitution so palpably that the violation could not be denied, the Radical party white washed and legalized his acts.—The idea of his impeachment never occurred to them, or if it did, it was scouted with laughter and derision. He was acting with them then, they said, to keep the Southern States in the Union. Now they propose to impeach Mr. Johnson, because he will not aid and assist them in keeping those same States out. Political power was the motive in both cases. Lincoln was their tool—Johnson is in their way. Such is the consistency of Radicalism.

What is the greatest terror? Fire.

The Fortieth Congress.

The roll of the Fortieth Congress was called, embracing the names of representatives from only twenty States—seventeen States being unrepresented, comprising the greatest extent of our unorganized territory, and embracing seven of the original thirteen States which formed the Constitution. The following are the States not represented in the House of Representatives: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, and Nebraska.—A protest, signed by all the Democratic members, was read by Mr. Brooks, of New York, and entered against any and every action tending to the organization of the House until the absent States be more fully represented; but the clerk said he 'declined to entertain any paper of that sort, or any other matter, pending the organization of the House.'

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Y. M. C. A.—The First Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this place was given at the M. E. Church on Monday evening last.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was very large. The following was the programme:

MUSIC—Beethoven's Spirit Waltz. By Prof. A. H. Will.

ANNUAL ADDRESS. By M. R. Barnes.

ESSAY—The Present, the Past, and the Future. By H. E. Holland.

ORATION—Our Motto. By G. W. Pilcher.

DEBATE—Resolved, That the influences tending to the perpetuation of the Union, are greater than those tending to its dissolution. For the Negative—Benj. C. Gibbons and J. C. Pugh. For the Affirmative—J. K. Jones and G. W. Holland.

MUSIC—Whisperings of Love. By Prof. A. H. Will.

PAPER—Editors: L. D. Martin and C. M. Sage.

ORATION—Life's True Aim. By E. A. Hulbert.

POEM—Freedom's Land. By Prof. A. H. Will.

VALENTINERY. By Wm. B. Davis.

MUSIC—Sounds from the Ringing Rocks. By Prof. A. H. Will.

The exercises were highly interesting, and testified strongly to the high degree of excellence to which this Christian Association has attained. The Association deservedly ranks among the best, although it was founded only one year ago. The annual address, delivered by Mr. Barnes, was well prepared, and highly interesting. He did himself great credit in the delivery of the address.

The music furnished on the occasion, by Prof. A. H. Will, was fine. Prof. Will is an excellent musician, and there are but few who are his superiors. The four pieces which he played were beautiful; and he deserves the highest praise for selecting such appropriate pieces.

Mrs. HIGGINBOTHAM is now Postmistress in our village, in place of Horace Redd removed. Mr. Redd made a very good Postmaster, and we never heard one word of complaint during the time he filled the important position. There is much dissatisfaction about the useless change in the Post Office—the females, we think, appear to be the most dissatisfied. Some talk of having their mail matter sent to some other office; others talk of doing some other way to avoid the Postmistress. It is said that many of the names on the petition recommending her appointment were forged. If this is a fact, we hope the guilty persons will 'come to grief.' In fact there are all sorts of stories in circulation—some of which may be true. It is said that 'where there is smoke there is always a little fire.' We think this is true.—We hope nothing serious will happen.

THE communication from 'Q.' was received too late for this week's paper.—It will appear next week.

THE Court of Common Pleas will be in session next week. A great many people will be in attendance from all parts of the county. We would say that that would be an excellent time to call and subscribe for the ENQUIRER. Let our friends bring up large lists of names during the session of Court. Remember this.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided—and we understand the Court was unanimous—that the State has power to tax shares in the National Banks located in Ohio. This will add something to the revenue derived from taxation. Now, if the capital invested in United States Bonds were subjected to taxation, justice would be given to get her due.—[Ohio Statesman.]

BOOK NOTICES.

THE OLD GUARD. A Monthly Magazine, devoted to Literature, Science, and Art, and the Political Principles of 1786 and 1787. C. Chauncey Burr, Editor. New York: Van Nostrand, Horton & Co., Publishers. No. 162 Nassau Street.

The March number of this valuable magazine is received. It is the only Democratic Magazine published in the United States—a first-class family literary magazine, combined with sound political principles. It has recently been enlarged, and is printed on new type—containing, for the year, nearly one thousand pages of reading matter. The publishers have made arrangements to secure the best literary talent of the country. A thrilling romance, written expressly for this magazine by Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., entitled, 'Jocelyn: A Tale of the Revolution,' was commenced in the January number, taking the readers back to the birth of the American principle of government, and introducing them to the rebels of 1776. The magazine should be read by every family in the land.

The terms are as follows:

One copy, one year, \$ 3.00

Two copies, 5 50

Four copies, 10 00

Five copies, and one to get-up-of the club, 14 00

Ten copies, and one to get-up-of the club, 25 00

Twenty copies, and one to get-up-of the club, 45 00

A Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, worth \$55, will be sent as a premium to any person sending 30 subscribers, at \$3 each.

Will the publishers please send us the Old Guard for January and February?

THE LADY'S FRIEND. A Monthly Magazine of Literature and Fashion. Edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson. Published by Deason & Peterson, 313 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

We have received the January, February, and March numbers of this magazine. It contains its usual amount of literary matter and a number of fashion plates and patterns. The ladies should not be without 'The Lady's Friend.'

For terms, &c., see prospectus in this paper.

THE LAND WE LOVE. A New Monthly Magazine, devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts. Edited by J. D. H. Hill, (late of the Southern Army, Charlotte, N. C.)

This magazine for March has been received. It is full of the best of interesting original reading matter. All will be pleased who read it. Every number contains a correct report of some battle from distinguished officers.

The price of subscription is only three dollars a year, and each club of ten subscribers will be furnished with one extra copy.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—There is a great stir being made by the G. A. R.'s (the meanest fish, by-the-by, that swims) in this region just now.

Men who have served in the army are being sounded every day as to political faith, and although the organization is not at all political in its tendencies, but is designed solely for benevolent purposes and to erect monuments, somehow or another, no man who is opposed to Thad. Stevens' doctrine of secession and dissolution, and opposed to the Radical ideas of white degradation and black superiority, is asked to be benevolent according to the G. A. R. creed. If we ask why this is so, we are told that the Democrats opposed the war; that they are not the friends of soldiers; that no soldier who performed his duty will have anything to do with 'vile Copperheads.'

We know this is true by our own experience. There are working on THE STATESMAN 12 men; on the CRISIS 3. Out of these THE STATESMAN has eight who have served their country faithfully and well, and the CRISIS two, and every man of them votes the Democratic ticket, and not one would be permitted to join the Grand Army of the Republic, because it is so excessively benevolent.—These men represent the different arms of the service; some have been in rebel prisons—one at Andersonville—and all thought they were fighting for the Union, but they are not good enough for the benevolent G. A. R. organization.

It is our deliberate opinion that this organization is a swindle, an attempt made by officers to retain power over the men, to control, as they did during the war, a hold on their politics and compel the file to vote as the rank pleases.—What man was there that did not feel himself free again when he got his discharge in his hand? What man but laid away in his heart remembrances of the petty tyranny imposed upon him, the bucking and gagging, or standing or the riding of a wooden horse, with bricks tied to his heels by way of spurs, for some trifling breach of discipline, or because he would not betray some spy-larking on the part of his comrades?—Knowing what we do of soldiers, we do not believe one of them could be got in side of this organization if its true objects and intents were made known, and are firmly of the opinion that the boys will find out ere long that they are being swindled out of their revenges, out of their rights, and out of their liberties.—Soldiers, avoid it. If benevolence is the object, there should be no more questions asked as to a man's political belief now, than there was when he enlisted in that real Grand Army of the Republic, who marched, as they thought, to restore the Union, to uphold the Constitution and the laws, and who could hob-nob with Confederate soldiers after a fight, and who thought their work finished when they came home.—[Ohio Statesman.]

'A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT' is the comic name which the Radical press gives to the military system which is now enforced upon the Southern States. A liberal government would be a more appropriate name, i. e., a government to kill liberty.

Subscribe for the Democratic Enquirer.

The Military and Representation Bill—The Bill as it Finally Passed the Senate.

The following is a correct copy of the act 'to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' as it passed the Senate:

WHEREAS, no legal State government or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; AND WHEREAS, it is necessary that peace and order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and shall interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel and unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer of the district, and the laws and regulations of the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions; Provided, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident of said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates, and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall approve the same, and when such State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of the bill shall be inoperative in said State: Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said Convention.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such Provisional Governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and no other, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such Provisional Governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

Minnesota still has public lands to an extent larger than the whole State of Ohio.

NEURO SUFFRAGE NO GO IN NEW YORK.—New York proposes to amend the Constitution of that State; but the Negroes of the State are not to be allowed to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, so the General Assembly has declared. We have now the declaration of the Republican party in New York, Ohio and Michigan, through the action of their Representatives in the Legislatures of those States, that the Negroes are not qualified to vote, and yet that party proclaims there shall be no Civil Government in the South until the Negroes are made voters, and the mass of Whites there are denied that privilege. Is there justice in this?—[Ohio Statesman.]

SPRING WHEAT FROM RUSSIA FOR DISTRIBUTION.—The Commissioner of Agriculture is in receipt of a large quantity of the celebrated Amosake (spring) wheat from Odessa, Russia, imported by the department for distribution among the agriculturists of such sections of the country as successfully cultivate spring wheat. The weight of this grain is about sixty-five pounds, and its superiority, it is stated, has been tested during the past season on the experimental farm of the department. It will be distributed with the assurance that its general introduction will prove of great benefit to the wheat-growing interests of the United States.

THE TARIFF.—The manufacturers and speculators (chiefly from New England) who were besieging Congress during the last session for a high tariff to protect their interests have come to grief. They were too greedy in their demands, even for the 39th Congress. So these impoverished men who have become poor for want of protection—like Senator Sprague of Rhode Island, for instance—will be compelled to return to their looms and spindles, and be content with only about fifty per cent. profit on their capital for another year. They think it a great outrage that Congress will not protect the interests of the LABORING classes.

IMPEACHMENT.—The Judiciary Committee of the 39th Congress at its close submitted majority and minority reports on the subject of Impeachment. The majority report furnishes no conclusion; but urges further prosecution of investigation in the matter. The minority report characterizes the evidence already taken of so flimsy a character that it would not receive consideration in a police court, and advises that the whole thing be abandoned. This it should be.—[Ohio Statesman.]

In the midst of the war, the Constitution was disregarded and violated in its most sacred provisions. This we were told, was to be but temporary, and was a 'necessity' because of war. Profound peace now prevails in all our borders.—The miserable pretext of 'necessity' can no longer be urged; and yet the protection which the Constitution affords to the dearest rights of the citizen is withdrawn.—[Marion Democrat.]

At the Convention of Sorgho Growers held at Dayton, on Wednesday of last week, A. A. Woodworth, of Miami county, was elected President; Joshua Cox, of Fountain county, Indiana, and David Kinzer, of Brown county, Ohio, were elected Vice Presidents: Geo. Stevenson, of Bacon county, Indiana, and Samuel B. Hibbs, of Soloto county, Ohio, were chosen as Secretaries.

A GOOD TOAST.—We find the following going the rounds: The three most signal Presidents—Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln.—The first established the Union, the second saved it, and the third destroyed it.

DEATH OF CHARLES F. BROWN.—We regret to announce the death of Charles F. Brown, so well known to the American public by the appellation of 'Artemus Ward,' which he assumed in his lectures and in his writings in this country. This event occurred on Wednesday, in Southampton England, where he went a few months ago on a lecture tour. Mr. Brown was a humorist of marked ability and originality, and in the line he took he has had no superior.—[Cincinnati Enquirer, 9th inst.]

THE Government of the United States is paying the National Banks nineteen millions eight hundred thousand dollars for undertaking the AGREEABLE duty of furnishing the public with notes payable at no particular time, without interest, to circulate as money. But who cares? the people keep the radical party in power to feed and educate the negro, and they will cheerfully pay the taxes, however large they may be. What a beautiful BEAST the radical party is of 'God and morality,' taxes and biggers.

Two years of peace and law and order at the South have demonstrated the fitness of the Southern people for share in their own government. The courts of the Southern States have been open for the redress of all grievances, and no one has complained of wrong or injustice at the hands of the civil authorities. At no time have the soldiers been required to act, except to quell negro insubordination or rebellion, or to guard against violence sought to be provoked by negro suffrage demagogues, who in revolutionary times are something, but in peace and tranquility, nothing. No people conquered in war ever so quietly, patiently and unanimously settled down to their fate as have the people of the South. As a whole, since the close of the war, their conduct has been literally without reproach.—[Circleville Democrat.]